

Cases Reported this Week.

Thompson v. The Civil Service 765 | Reg. v. Gloster 765
 Bread Co. (Ldm.)

The Solicitors' Journal and Reporter.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

CURRENT TOPICS.

SIR JAMES HANNEN on Wednesday last was able to dispose of a long list of applications by about six o'clock, and so rendered it unnecessary for him to sit again in court on Friday.

ON COUNSEL asking, at the sitting of the vacation judge on Wednesday, that a case might stand over for a week, Sir JAMES HANNEN remarked, Where a case went over for a week, why should it not go over for three weeks? He was not there to do the ordinary business of the court, and he hoped that counsel would relieve him as far as possible from unnecessary business.

DOUBTS HAVE BEEN RAISED as to the power of a vacation judge to reverse or vary an order made (1) by another vacation judge, or (2) by himself as vacation judge. The answer to these doubts appears to be contained in the words of R. S. C., ord. 63, r. 12, which is as follows:—"No order made by a vacation judge shall be reversed or varied except by a divisional court or the Court of Appeal or the judge who made the order." It follows, therefore, that Sir JAMES HANNEN cannot reverse or vary an order made by Mr. Justice DENMAN or Mr. Justice BUTT as vacation judges, though he has the power to deal with orders made in vacation by himself.

WE PRINT elsewhere the new regulations for the arrangement of the business at *Nisi Prius* in the Queen's Bench Division. It will be seen that, with regard to the general arrangement of the cause list, the recommendations of the joint committee are adopted. There will, in future, be separate lists of special and common jury actions, and of course, as hitherto, a separate list of non-jury actions. There will also be indicated in the margin of the list the general nature of each action, as is done in the cause lists at some of the assizes. It is important that solicitors should observe that in all cases where the pleadings do not exactly represent the true nature of the action, a short indication of the real question for trial is to be indorsed on the statement of claim by the solicitor who enters the action for trial. In accordance with the committee's suggestion, a printed list will be published at least seven days before the commencement of each sitting, containing the first week's list, and stating what courts will sit for the week in question, and what actions will be in the first day's paper. The weekly list suggested by the committee is also adopted, with what appears to be a useful modification. In place of the complete list of the actions standing for trial, there will be printed on every Friday evening a list of so many of them only as are considered sufficient to occupy the courts for about three weeks. Notice will be given that "no more than a certain specified number of each class" of actions in this list will be taken within the week to which the list applies, and the actions constituting the week's list will be printed at the heads of the classes to which they respectively belong. In this way the actions to be tried during the week will be ascertained and due warning will be given to practitioners in charge of actions ahead of the weekly list. Notice is to be given in every list of the number of courts which will sit for the trial of each class of actions to be taken during the week. The precautions taken to insure the stability of the weekly list deviate somewhat from the recommendations of the committee. No action is to be interpolated in the week's list after it is transmitted to the printer, except by special order of a judge; and no action is to be removed from it by stay or postponement, or have its position in the list altered, except by leave of the judge on application at the time of trial. If postponed, the action must be put off to some date beyond the week, unless by special leave of a

judge; and all actions postponed beyond a week's list will be placed in subsequent lists below those which have stood for trial for the week in question. The suggestions of the committee with regard to notice of intention to remove a stay, and to the list of short non-jury cases, are adopted. The result of these changes can hardly fail to be beneficial. They will at all events secure more trustworthiness in the cause lists, and we hope we are right in reading the regulations as providing a fairly complete remedy for one important source of the evils hitherto complained of—viz., the want of information as to what courts will sit, for what periods, and for what business. But we may, perhaps, add that regulations are of little use unless they are interpreted according to their spirit and resolutely adhered to.

IT WILL BE OBSERVED that the proposal that, whenever two courts sit for the trial of any one class of actions, the causes which are marked with even numbers shall be assigned to one court and those with uneven numbers to the other, subject to a provision securing priority for an action which has appeared in the list for the day and has not been resched, is adopted in No. 15 of the Regulations. A correspondent, who is probably better able than anyone else to estimate the practical working of this proposal, adduced in our columns a few weeks ago strong reasons against its adoption. He pointed out that it does not much matter whether an action is to be tried in one or other of two courts situate only a few doors apart, and that the new regulation would not, after all, fix the court beyond the first day of sittings, for imports and exports would take place daily from one court into the other under the proviso attached to the regulation. We incline to agree with him that it would have been better to leave the list-maker with a free hand, so as to minimize the effect of a block in one court by turning the cases in their order into the other, and we fancy that the result of the experiment will be to bring about this result, but it may be well to put the proposal to the test of actual working. Now that the judges have taken steps to put an end to the evils complained of in connection with the cause lists, we may be permitted to express a strong hope that solicitors will do their best to aid in the effort. It is of the greatest importance to the success of the new scheme that early notice should be given at the Associates' Office when a case is settled or otherwise disposed of.

OUR READERS will probably recollect that early in this year we called attention to the fact that the Incorporated Law Society had established registers of (A) land and other properties for sale, (B) money for investment on landed and other properties, (C) securities offered on mortgage, (D) money for investment on mortgage, (E) solicitors wanting clerks, and (F) clerks wanting situations. These registers were opened on the 1st of March last. The first four registers, though partially successful, have not met with all the support they deserve. In register A forty-eight five shilling entries have been made, four in register B, thirty-eight in register C, and fifty-three in register D. No notice has been received in the registry of any sale or purchase having been effected through registers A or B, but thirteen mortgages have been effected through registers C and D. The principal reason why the registers have not been more productive of usefulness appears to be that solicitors do not seem to be aware of their existence, although we believe that a circular informing the profession of their establishment was sent to each practising solicitor, but no doubt these circulars went where circulars usually go—to the waste paper-basket. If some means were found of bringing the registers more to the notice of the profession, either by advertising or otherwise, we have no doubt that they would be highly successful. If sufficient support were given to the undertaking it might be found practicable to print the entries on the registers and circulate them among such solicitors as might be willing to pay a reasonable fee for the privilege. This would extend the usefulness of the registers to country solicitors, who at present, we imagine, derive comparatively little benefit from them. We should mention that about one thousand solicitors or their clerks have searched registers A, B, C, and D since their establishment. We now come to the registers of clerkships E and F, for entries in which no fee is charged. In register E—solicitors wanting clerks—ninety-four entries have been made, and in sixty cases an intimation has been

sent that the solicitors have been suited through the register. It is possible that the other thirty-four solicitors also obtained clerks through the register, but omitted to write and say so. This should be done in each case, otherwise it will be impossible to tell whether the vacancies are open or not, and timely intimation would save unfortunate clerks trudging after places which may be filled up. In register F—clerks wanting situations—503 entries have been made, and ninety clerks have written to say that they have obtained places. From twenty to thirty clerks visit the registry each day, either to make entries or to ascertain whether there is anything fresh on register E. It has been suggested that clerks who make entries should pay a nominal fee, and there seems to be no reason why they should not. Again, those who search should also pay a small fee. This more particularly applies to the first four registers, as the solicitor who goes and searches any of the registers and carries through a transaction obtains as much benefit as he who puts the entry on, and why one should pay five shillings and the other nothing is not quite clear. We hope that the council will take some steps in the directions we have indicated, and, if so, we feel confident that the registry will be made more useful and prove more successful.

THE CASE of *White v. Tyndall* (13 App. Cas. 263) would seem to be simple enough but for the mistake of the Irish Court of Appeal which made an appeal to the House of Lords necessary. Two lessees entered into a covenant for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, that they, the said "lessees," or some or one of them, their executors, administrators, or assigns, would pay the rent, &c. These words clearly constitute a joint covenant, but in an earlier part of the deed the lease had been expressed to be made to the lessees as tenants in common and not as joint tenants, although at a single yearly rent. Hence it was contended that, as the interests of the lessees were several, the covenant entered into by them must be construed to be several also. It is true that such a rule of construction used to prevail as to the rights acquired under the covenant by the covenantees, and in *Slingsby's case* (5 Rep. 18a) and *Eccleston v. Cliphsham* (1 Saund. 153) this is laid down as an absolute rule, not to be varied even by express words. But upon being repeated in this form by GIBBS, C.J., in *James v. Emery* (5 Price, 533), PRESTON criticized it in his *Sheppard's Touchstone* (vol. 1, p. 166), and pointed out that express words at any rate must control a rule of construction, and that such a rule only applied in case of ambiguity. And in *Sorsbie v. Park* (12 M. & W. 158) this criticism was adopted by PARKE, B., who said that while a covenant might be construed to be joint or several in conformity with the interests of the parties appearing upon the deed, if the words were capable of that construction, yet it certainly would not be construed to be several by reason of several interests if it were expressly joint. In the case in question the words were, according to all the authorities (see, for example, *Lery v. Sale*, 37 L. T. N. S. 709), expressly joint, yet the Irish Court of Appeal, regardless of the fact that the *dictum* of Baron PARKE applied only to the interests of covenantees, adopted their supposed ambiguity as the ground of their judgment. This naturally led the House of Lords to point out that the above rule of construction, by which, in the language of PLATT (p. 123), the words "shall be measured and moulded according to the interests of the covenantees" has never been extended to the interests of the covenantors, and also to repeat the now familiar maxim, that in the absence of ambiguity the very words of a contract are to be adhered to, and not departed from on the ground of hardship or inconvenience.

THE DECISION of Mr. Justice CHARLES, which we report elsewhere, with regard to the admissibility of dying declarations affords a useful qualification of the vague common statement that such declarations must be made *in articulo mortis*. In the latest previous authority on the subject (*Reg. v. Osborne*, 15 Cox C. C. 169), Lord Justice LUSH laid it down that "the declarant must entertain a settled, hopeless expectation of immediate death; if he thinks he will die to-morrow, that will not do." Mr. Justice CHARLES, however, preferred to accept the test given by Mr. Justice WILLES in *Reg. v. Peel* (2 F. & F. 21), that the declarant must have believed death to be impending, not on the instant, but within a

very short time." The recent case, however, on the other hand, shews the scrupulousness with which the condition precedent to the admissibility of the statement—viz., the abandonment by the declarant of all hope of recovery—is to be observed. It only appeared that the declarant thought she would die, but had not entirely given up every hope of recovery; and the learned judge therefore rejected the declaration, observing that all the authorities shewed that, in order to render a dying declaration admissible, there must be an unqualified belief in the nearness of death. In one of the most recent of these authorities (*Reg. v. Jenkins*, 17 W. R. 621, 1 C. C. R. 187) the magistrate's clerk who took the deposition of the deceased appended to it the words: "I have made the above statement with the fear of death before me and with no hope of my recovery," but had afterwards, in consequence of something else which the deceased said, added the words "at present" after the word "hope." The court held that the declaration was inadmissible, because it was not shewn that the defendant was under an unqualified belief that death was immediately impending, and Mr. Justice BYLES observed that dying declarations were to be received "with scrupulous—I had almost said with superstitious—care."

IN REFERRING recently (*ante*, p. 740) to the meeting of the Institute of International Law at Lausanne, we noticed the controversy that has long existed as to whether civil status, with its attendant rights and disabilities, should be regulated by nationality or by domicile. In English law domicile has been settled as the test, and this is constituted by residence in a particular country with an intention of staying there for an indefinite length of time. An interesting commentary on its nature is afforded by the case of *Abd-ul-Messih v. Farra* (13 App. Cas. 431), recently decided by the Privy Council upon appeal from the Supreme Consular Court of Constantinople. The question related to the will of a member of the Chaldean Catholic community, who, having a Turkish domicile of origin, in 1858 fixed his permanent residence at Cairo, where he acquired the status of a protected British subject. In 1876 he was married in conformity with the provisions of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 68, which was enacted for the purpose of affording facilities for the marriages of the Queen's subjects resident abroad, and in 1882 he made his will in English form. Upon these facts it was contended that, by reason of his joining the British community, he acquired a domicile which, if not English, might at least be described as Anglo-Egyptian. But it was held, following the decision of CHITTY, J., in *Re Tootal's Trusts* (23 Ch. D. 532), that domicile does not at all arise by joining a particular society, but by residence in a particular locality, and that the domicile acquired is necessarily that of the country which has supreme power in that locality. Obviously this is a very anomalous case, but that naturally results from the anomalous position of the British in Cairo. And even had the principle of nationality, which has been adopted by the Institute as the proper one to regulate civil status, been applied, the result would have been the same, as the testator had never taken the necessary steps to become in all respects a British subject. It would seem that the supreme sovereignty of the Porte has a more real existence in English law courts than it often has in countries nominally under its sway.

REFERRING TO THE remarks of Judge ABDY (*ante*, p. 754) on the subject of administration of oaths in courts of justice, we are reminded that there used to be an order of the Court of Chancery of the 10th of April, 1676, which runs as follows:—"Oaths shall be administered in a reverent manner." This order was comprised in the Consolidated Orders of the Court of the year 1860 (Cons. Ord. XIX. 14), but has not been continued by the Rules of the Supreme Court. It may be arguable that this rule was meant to apply as well to the witness as to the officer administering the oath, but it cannot be denied that in the Royal Courts of Justice the utmost regularity is observed in swearing witnesses. Anyone, however, who has experience of county courts must admit that the same carefulness is not universally prevalent in those tribunals, and many will agree with Judge ABDY that an affirmation or declaration would be much better than an oath, especially if the witness were made to declare orally instead of having the words gabbled over to him, leaving him to pay attention or not as he may choose.

POSSESSORY TITLES.

III.

2.—ESTATES IN REMAINDER.

(A)—*The Landlord's Reversion (continued).*

Encroachments by the tenant.—We have seen that a tenant cannot, by withholding his rent, gain any title against his lessor; but that, if no payment has been made to a stranger, he must deliver up the land to the lessor upon the determination of the lease. It may be convenient to refer here to the rule that, with the land, must be delivered up also any adjacent lands which have been encroached upon by the tenant and occupied by him in connection with his holding. In this case a presumption of law arises "that the encroachment must be considered as annexed to the holding, unless it clearly appears that the tenant made it for his own benefit." So it was laid down by Parke, B., in *Kingsmill v. Millard* (11 Ex. 313); and in *Earl of Lisburne v. Davies* (14 W. R. 333, 1 C. P. 259), where all the cases are collected and discussed, it was said by Willes, J.:—"It is not necessary that the encroachment should be continuous with the holding. It is enough if it is so near that, by reason of its nearness, the tenant gained the opportunity of making it, and the landlord might have tacitly acquiesced in it." The subject is further discussed in the more recent case of *Attorney-General v. Tomline* (15 Ch. D. 150). We will now consider the various tenancies other than those where the lease is in writing, and the rent amounts to twenty shillings.

(b) *Where the lease is in writing, but the rent does not amount to twenty shillings.*—Upon this case the statute of 1833 has no express enactment, but it is governed by the general rule that, for future estates, the time of accrual of the right of action dates from their falling into possession. Even, therefore, although the rent, such as it is, has been paid to a wrongful claimant for more than twelve years, the landlord's title is not defeated, but he may recover at any time within twelve years from the determination of the lease. This supposes, of course, that the lease is a valid one; and it was decided in *Doe v. Gower* (17 Q. B. 589) that there must not merely be a writing shewing the conditions of the holding and binding the tenant, but a valid lease passing an interest. In that case there was a lease by parish officers, and, although it was signed by the tenant, it was invalid as being signed by some only of the officers. Moreover, where a lease is void or voidable, the right of entry arises immediately upon possession being taken under it by the lessee. This was well shewn in *Governors of Magdalen Hospital v. Knotts* (8 Ch. D. 709), where it was sought to defeat a lease of charity lands, which had been made in 1783 for ninety-nine years at a peppercorn rent, as being voidable under 13 Eliz. c. 10, s. 3. An action for this purpose was brought in 1876; but it was held by the Court of Appeal that the lease might have been avoided in 1783, and that for this a mere entry was enough. Consequently at that time the right of entry subsisted and the statute began to run.

(c) *Where there is a tenancy from year to year, or other period, without any lease in writing.*—This case is provided for by section 8 of the Act of 1833. By that section it is enacted that the date of accrual of the right shall be either the determination of the first of such years or other periods, or the last time when rent shall have been received, whichever shall last happen. This, of course, provides for the case where a tenant for years holds over, paying rent, after the determination of his lease, and generally for all cases where rent is actually paid. Where, however, payments have been made, but the tenancy is disputed, the circumstances connected with the annual payments are evidently important, for if they have been made expressly or impliedly on account of something else than rent, there would have been no payment of rent within section 8, and the statute would have begun to run (*Attorney-General v. Stephens*, 6 De G. M. & G. 111). A parol admission by an occupier that he is paying rent is sufficient evidence of payment within this section, and there is no necessity for a written acknowledgement within section 14: *Doe v. Beckett* (4 Q. B. 601).

(d) *Where there is a tenancy at will.*—This case, which is of great importance, is governed by section 7 of the Act of 1833. It is there provided that the right of the landlord shall accrue either at the determination of the tenancy at will, or at the end of the

year from its commencement, at which time at any rate the tenancy shall be deemed to have determined. It is not surprising that this enactment has caused considerable litigation, the chief point being whether all tenancies at will must be taken to be determined at latest at the end of a year from their creation, or whether an actual determination subsequent to this will take the case out of the statute. But the matter is now well settled, and may be put shortly thus. In all cases a tenancy at will must be taken to have determined, for the purposes of the statute, at the end of a year from its creation, and from that time the statute begins to run. In other words, an owner who creates a tenancy at will, and takes no further step, is barred at the end of thirteen years from the time of such creation. If, however, he does take any further step, then the nature of it must be considered. If he actually turns the tenant out, who thereupon immediately re-enters, this is a resumption of possession on the part of the owner, and time under the statute begins to run against him afresh (*Randall v. Stevens*, 2 El. & Bl. 647). But if, without proceeding to this extremity, he simply determines the tenancy at any time subsequent to the end of the first year, this has no effect upon the time under the statute which has already commenced to run (*Doe v. Carter*, 9 Q. B. 863; and see Sugden's Real Property Statutes, p. 54). For the purpose of the statute the tenancy at will has been already terminated, and the fact that it is now terminated and turned into a tenancy at sufferance produces in this relation no new effect. This was finally settled by *Day v. Day* (3 P. C. 750). But where, upon the determination of the tenancy at will, the tenant does not merely hold over as a tenant on sufferance, but there is, by agreement between the parties, a new tenancy at will created, this is equivalent to a resumption of possession by the owner, and the time begins to run afresh. Whether there has actually been such an agreement is a question for the jury to determine. An early and important instance of this was *Doe v. Turner* (9 M. & W. 643), and more recent instances are *Hodgson v. Hooper* (3 E. & E. 149) and *Locke v. Matthews* (13 C. B. N. S. 753). In the latter case A., in 1830, inclosed a piece of waste land and built a cottage on it. He remained in possession till 1845, when the steward of the owner served him with a declaration and notice in ejectment. Hereupon he gave up four acres on being allowed to remain in possession of the cottage and the other two acres till his death, which took place in 1861. Upon these facts it was held that in 1845 a new tenancy at will was created, and that time under the statute began to run afresh.

(B) *Future Estates in General.*—The provisions as to these contained in the Act of 1833 are not a little complicated, and although this was clearly apparent, and had been pointed out by Lord St. Leonards, the framers of the Act of 1874 seem to have succeeded in increasing, rather than in diminishing, the complication. The sections bearing upon the subject are 3, 4, 5, and 20 of the former Act, and section 2 of the latter, the principal enactment, the key to the whole matter, being contained in the fourth clause of section 3 of the Act of 1833. By this it is provided that, where a future estate or interest is claimed, the statute does not begin to run against it until it falls into possession. The words of the section extend this rule to any "estate or interest in reversion or remainder, or other future estate or interest," expressions which, as was remarked by Tindal, C.J., in *James v. Salter* (3 Bing. N. C. 554), are wide enough to comprehend all executory devises. Not very many cases have arisen upon this provision, a future estate being sufficiently defined, and the time of its falling into possession easily ascertainable. But difficulties sometimes occur, and examples of these will be found in *Doe v. Liversedge* (11 M. & W. 517) and *Jumpson v. Pitcher* (13 Sim. 327). In the former case lands were limited to a husband and wife for their lives, with remainder to the husband in fee. The husband absconded in 1805, and was made a bankrupt in 1807, but the wife continued in occupation. In 1812 the husband's death might be presumed, and, the wife's life estate thus becoming the only estate in possession, the assignees of the husband were allowed to recover upon her death in respect of his remainder in fee. In the latter case a husband was seised in fee in right of his wife, and he and his wife conveyed by a deed which was inoperative to bind her. Here it was held that after the husband's death the wife had an estate in remainder, in respect of which she or her heirs could recover the land, although more than forty years had elapsed since the conveyance.

Provision for the case where there has been already a possession by the remainderman.—But although the provision last referred to appears sufficiently plain, the framers of the Act of 1833 thought it necessary in section 5 to define more clearly what is meant by the accrual of a right in respect of a future estate or interest. It is there laid down that such accrual takes place upon the future estate or interest falling into possession by the determination of a previous particular estate, notwithstanding that the remainderman was formerly in possession before the creation of such particular estate. Although this provision is repeated with somewhat more fulness at the beginning of section 2 of the Act of 1874, it will be sufficient to refer to Lord St. Leonards' opinion (Real Property Statutes, p. 51) that he could see no reason for its insertion. In Smith's Leading Cases (vol. 2, p. 748) will be found some instances of its possible operation, and it is there said to be intended to prevent the owner of the particular estate from acquiring a title against the former possessor, who is now reduced to the position of a remainderman. This result, however, seems to be sufficiently secured by the general provisions as to future estates.

Special limitations in respect of future estates.—But while it is thus generally true that a remainderman is allowed twelve years from the time of his interest falling into possession, two important limitations in this respect have been introduced.

(1) *Where the owner of the particular estate was out of possession.*—This case is provided for by the 2nd clause of section 2 of the Act of 1874, which allows to the remainderman the longer of two alternative periods, either twelve years from the dispossession of the owner of the particular estate, or six years from the remainder falling into possession. This enactment was considered in *Pedder v. Hunt* (18 Q. B. D. 565), where it was decided that the dispossession of the owner of the particular estate must be such that he could sue in respect of it, and not due simply to a conveyance of his particular estate made by himself.

(2) *Where the same person has different successive interests vested in him.*—In this case he is not allowed a different right to sue in respect of each successive interest as it falls into possession, but if he is barred as to one, he is barred as to all. To this an exception is allowed in the event of possession being gained by someone entitled to an intermediate estate, for then his right in respect of any subsequent interest is restored, although he has been barred as to the former. Such is the effect of section 20 of the Act of 1833, which, together with section 5 of the same Act, was considered in *Doc v. Mouldale* (16 M. & W. 689).

THE ANNUAL PROVINCIAL MEETING OF THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

THE programme for the annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, which is to be held at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 16th and 17th of October next, is practically the same as usual. The president of the Newcastle Law Society (Mr. N. G. Clayton) will, at 11 a.m. on the 16th, welcome the members attending the meeting, after which the president of the Incorporated Law Society (Mr. B. G. Lake) will take the chair and deliver his address, which will be followed by the reading and discussion of papers. From 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. there will be an adjournment for luncheon, which will be provided in the Assembly Rooms by the Newcastle Law Society. From 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. the reading and discussion of papers will be continued. At 7 p.m. the members attending the meeting will dine together in the Banqueting Hall, Jesmond Dene, when the president of the Newcastle Law Society will occupy the chair. The tickets for the dinner will be 30s. each, but this will include conveyance to and from the hall.

On Wednesday, the 17th, the meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association will be held in the Assembly Rooms, at which Mr. Henry Roscoe, the chairman of the association, will preside. The reading and discussion of papers will be continued from 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with the usual adjournment for lunch. From 8.30 to 11 p.m. a conversation will be held in the Museum of Natural History, on which occasion the museum will be lighted by electricity. Refreshments will be provided in the West Corridor on the ground floor.

The papers to be read do not seem to be so numerous as on previous occasions. The most interesting feature of the meeting will probably be the president's address, as, having regard to the great interest which he takes in the Land Transfer Bill and other measures before Parliament, he is sure to have something new and important to say about them. The next feature of the meeting will be the

papers on fusion by Mr. Follett, a member of the council, and Mr. Munton, a prominent member of the society, in which each will advocate different views of the question. Mr. Munton's views on the subject are already well known, and he will probably, as before, advocate leaving things as they are if solicitors are put on the same footing as barristers as regards passing from one branch of the profession to the other. It will be remembered that at the special general meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, held in April last, a resolution was passed to the effect that, without expressing any opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of fusion, the meeting was of opinion that solicitors should have similar facilities for becoming barristers as barristers have of becoming solicitors. This resolution was communicated to the Inns of Court, who appointed a joint committee to consider the matter. The joint committee met and decided, by a very small majority, that things should remain as they at present stand. In 1881, when the Council of the Law Society obtained the alteration in the consolidated regulations of the four Inns of Court, diminishing the obstacles to transit, it was only under a threat of the introduction of a Bill in Parliament for placing barristers and solicitors on an equal footing with regard to transit from one branch to the other; and from the title of Mr. Munton's paper—"Amalgamation or Reciprocal Transfer"—it would seem that the benchers will now be threatened with fusion unless they agree to reciprocal transfer. Mr. Follett, in his paper on the same subject, will, we understand, go in point blank for fusion, and he is supported by at least one other member of the council—Mr. Saunders, of Birmingham.

Other papers in connection with the profession will be on "The Unity of the Profession," by Mr. J. C. Parkinson, of Liverpool; "The Shortcomings of the Society, and why the Great Bulk of Solicitors Decline to Become Members," by Mr. C. Ford, of London; and "Solicitors' Remuneration," by Mr. Gilbert S. Macquoid, of London. Other papers will be "Protection of bona fide Purchasers of Goods," by Mr. John Cooper, of Manchester, a member of the Council of the Law Society; "The Future of the County Courts," by Mr. Wm. Simpson, jun., of Leicester; "Grand Juries," by Mr. E. E. Meek, of York; and "On the Devolution of Trust and Mortgaged Estates in Copyholds," by Mr. John Booth, of Durham.

There will be two excursions; the first to the Roman Wall, part of which is in the grounds of Mr. John Clayton (probably the father of the profession, as he was admitted in 1815), by whom lunch will be provided for the visitors. Dr. Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, and Mr. Robert Blair, one of the secretaries to the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle-on-Tyne, will act as guides.

The second excursion will be to Durham, when visitors will be afforded special facilities for seeing the cathedral, castle, and other objects of interest which the city contains.

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

COPYRIGHT (MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS).

51 & 52 VICT. c. 17.—COPYRIGHT (MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS) ACT, 1888.

The Copyright Act of 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45), s. 20, extended to musical compositions the protection which had already been granted by 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 15, to dramatic pieces, and the penalty of not less than forty shillings imposed by the latter Act was to be enforced against infringers of this species of copyright also. In order to check abuses in connection with this penalty, it was required by the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act, 1882, that a notice, to the effect that the right of public performance is reserved, should be printed on every published copy of the musical composition. This, however, still left untouched the operations of the Copyright Protection Association, or rather of its sole representative, Mr. Wall, whose doings have recently, in *Re Graydon and Wall* (ante, pp. 650, 693), assumed a quasi-criminal aspect, and the present Act is aimed at the noxious system which has sprung up of bringing actions wholesale, often against unwary offenders, simply to recover the penalty.

Section 1 provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 15, or any other Act in which those provisions have been incorporated, the penalty or damages for unauthorised performances of any musical composition shall be in the discretion of the court or judge before whom the action is tried, and a less sum than forty shillings, or even merely a nominal sum, may be awarded in the case of each such performance, according as the justice of the case may require.

Section 2 carries further the principle of section 4 of the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act, 1882, by which costs, when not more than forty shillings was recovered, were left to the discretion of the court or judge. This is now repealed, and the costs are left to such discretion absolutely in all cases. Moreover, by section 3 the proprietor or tenant of the place where the unauthorised performance is given is exempted from liability, unless he has wilfully caused or permitted the performance, knowing it to be unauthorised; but by section 4 the

Act does not extend to proceedings in respect of operas or stage plays performed in theatres or other places of public entertainment duly licensed in that respect.

INEBRIATES.

51 & 52 VICT. C. 19.—INEBRIATES ACT, 1888.

This Act is intended to continue the Habitual Drunkards Act of 1879.

By section 2 that Act was limited in its operation to ten years. This section is repealed by section 2 of the present Act, which enacts that the Habitual Drunkards Act, as now amended, shall remain in force until otherwise provided by Parliament.

Section 3 enables the licensee of a retreat to appoint a deputy to act for him in his absence, and confers upon the deputy all the powers of the licensee, but the appointment is not to be valid for any period or periods exceeding in all six weeks in one year.

Section 4 allows any two justices to attest the signature of an habitual drunkard applying to be admitted to a retreat; and section 5 discards the term "habitual drunkard," and directs that the two Acts shall be cited together as the Inebriates Acts, 1879 and 1888.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

51 & 52 VICT. C. 41.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888.

This lengthy Act contains 126 sections, many of which are split up into sub-sections and paragraphs numerous beyond all precedent. There is no schedule of Acts expressly repealed, though, of course, there are many implied repeals of inconsistent statutes. There are six "parts" dealing with (1) County Councils; (2) Boroughs, the Metropolis, and Certain Special Counties; (3) Boundaries; (4) Finance; (5) "Supplemental" Matters; (6) "Transitory Provisions" such as the "appointed day"—a phrase of grave moment—for the commencement of the Act. We will now deal shortly with these six parts in their order.

I.—*County Councils*.—There is to be a county council for each "administrative county"—that is (see sections 1, 40, 48, and 100), for each of the counties commonly known as such; for sixty-one "county boroughs," for the "county of London," and for the divisions of the counties of York, Lincoln, Sussex, Suffolk, and Northampton.

These councils are (section 2) to be "constituted and elected, and conduct their proceedings in like manner as 'the council of a borough divided into wards.'" Thus for the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, is bodily, though not expressly, incorporated in the Act. But section 2 and section 75, which should be carefully read and compared with it, contain most important modifications of the Act of 1882 in its new sphere of application. It would be impossible to enumerate even a tithe of these modifications, and all that can be done is to direct the attention of our readers to the comparative study of sections 2 and 75 (which latter section contains twenty-one sub-sections) and to select for mention here the more important of the modifications. These are:—That ministers of religion, peers, and parliamentary ownership voters may be councillors or aldermen (section 2, sub-section 2 (a) and (b))—that all the councillors are to retire together every third year (section 2, sub-section 2 (d))—and that the costs of elections are to be paid out of the rates (section 76, sub-section 17).

As to the business of the councils, the third section, in sixteen sub-sections, transfers to these bodies from justices in quarter sessions assembled a long category of "administrative" business relating to:—(1) Levying of rates; (2) Borrowing of money; (3) Passing of accounts of county treasurer; (4) Management of shire halls and other county buildings; (5) Music and racecourse licences; (6) Pauper lunatic asylums; (7) Reformatory and industrial schools; (8) Bridges and roads repairable with bridges; (9) The fees of inspectors, analysts, and any persons "holding any office in the county other than the clerk of the peace and the clerk of the justices"; (10) Appointment of county treasurer and other officers paid out of the county rate; (11) The salaries and districts of coroners; (12) Polling districts, revision courts, and other Parliamentary election business; (13) The execution as local authority of the Contagious Diseases, Fish Conservancy, Weights and Measures, and Wild Birds Acts; (14) The Riot Damages Act; (15) The registration of the rules of scientific societies; and (16) "Any other business transferred by this Act." Such, omitting very minor matters, is the business specifically transferred to the county councils by section 3, paragraphs i. to xvi. In addition thereto, these councils are to have the appointment of the county coroners, who are no longer to be elected by the freeholders (section 5), the power to take bridges not being yet county bridges (section 6), the licensing of theatres (section 7), the entire maintenance of "main roads" (section 11), and the power to enforce the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act (section 14). As to police, section 9 enacts as follows:—

"The powers, duties, and liabilities of quarter sessions and of justices out of

session with respect to the county police, shall, on and after the appointed day, vest in and attach to the quarter sessions and the county council jointly, and be exercised and discharged through the standing joint committee of the quarter sessions and county council appointed as hereinafter mentioned (see section 20).

"Provided that the powers conferred by section 7 of the County and Borough Police Act, 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 19), which requires constables to perform, in addition to their ordinary duties, such duties connected with the police as the quarter sessions may direct or require, shall continue to be exercised by the quarter sessions as well as by the said standing joint committee, and may also be exercised by the said county council; and the said section shall be construed as if the county council and the said standing joint committee were therein mentioned as well as the quarter sessions."

By section 15, moreover, the councils are to have the power to oppose (but not to promote) Bills in Parliament; by section 16 they may make bye-laws for the good rule and government of the county (see section 23 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882), with an exception as to bicycles, which we will notice presently, and by section 17 they may appoint a "medical officer of health."

We next come to finance, which we will pass over very quickly. By a series of sections, from 20 to 27 inclusive, a certain portion of the probate duty and all the duties arising from what are called "local taxation licenses," such as public-house, dog, game, and hawkers' licences, of which a long list is given in the first schedule, are transferred from the Imperial Exchequer to the various county funds, the imperial grants in aid of local rates to cease and to be replaced by grants by the various county councils in aid of similar purposes.

II. *Boroughs, Metropolis, and Special Counties*.—First come the "county boroughs," 61 in number, which either have a population of not less than 50,000, or are counties of themselves. A list of them is given in the third schedule. They are to be (section 31) "administrative counties of themselves," and their councils are (section 34) to have all the powers of a county council, and the modifications of the Municipal Corporations Act, not being needed, will not apply (section 34, sub-section 3). Next come the quarter sessions boroughs with a population of 10,000 or more, which are not constituted county boroughs. In these the powers of the borough councils are left untouched, but with that exception the boroughs form part of the county for the purpose of the Act (section 35). Lastly come the smaller quarter sessions boroughs with a population below 10,000. In these boroughs (section 38) the borough council loses the power to appoint a coroner and their powers as to reformatory and industrial schools, fish conservancy, pauper lunatic asylums, explosive substances, and other matters, all of which powers are transferred to the county councils. It is also specially provided (sub-section 7) that the grants of a separate court of quarter sessions or commission of the peace may be revoked by Order in Council making provision for the protection of interests existing at the date of the revocation. It is also enacted by section 39 that in all boroughs, whether quarter sessions boroughs or not, containing a population of less than 10,000, the powers of the borough council as to police shall cease, and "the area of the borough shall for all purposes of the Acts relating to the county police force form part of the county in like manner as if it were not a borough."

As to the metropolis, the Metropolitan Board of Works is to cease to exist "after the appointed day," and its powers are to be transferred to the council of the "county of London" (section 40).

III. *Boundaries*.—This part contains many elaborate provisions for the fixing and alteration of boundaries by the Local Government Board upon or without the representation of the county councils (see section 54), and also provides (section 51, sub-section 5) that "the electoral divisions for the first election shall be fixed on or before the 8th day of November next after the passing of the Act."

IV. *Finance*.—The property, funds, and accounts of the councils are regulated by sections 64 to 74. By section 64 all the county property is, after the "appointed day," vested in the county councils (with an important saving for charity estates, and also for pictures, &c., which the justices of any county are to be allowed to retain on the ground that the same have been presented to them or purchased out of their own funds) who, on the other hand, take over the county debt. The councils may acquire lands (section 65), and, with the consent of the Local Government Board, borrow moneys on the securities of the county fund. "County stock," too, may be issued under regulations from time to time to be made by the Local Government Board, which, by section 72, is to occupy, in relations to county councils, the situation which the Treasury occupies in relation to borough councils under Part V. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as respects the approval of loans and the alienation of property.

V. *Supplemental*.—To section 75, with which this part opens, and its important bearing upon section 2, we have already referred. The scope of the section is to apply certain specific parts of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, to county councils without modification, to apply other parts with modification, and to exclude other parts altogether. It must be remembered that the Act of 1882 has already been impliedly incorporated into the Act, but we think that the effect of this specific selection of particular sections by section 75 is to lose to the county councils the benefit of the sections not included in the selection, which, however, is, we

think, a sufficiently liberal one to prevent any practical difficulties from arising. In addition to the throwing of the costs of elections upon the rates, to which we have already referred, we observe that by sub-section 14 twelve months is substituted for six months as the period of absence which is to disqualify a councillor, and that by sub-section 16 (c.) any person elected to a corporate office *without his consent* is freed from the liability attaching under the Municipal Corporations Act (section 34) to pay a fine for non-acceptance, which fine a county councillor will, we presume, have to pay if he had consented to his nomination. The county councils are formally incorporated by section 79, and section 80, by sub-section 3, imposes upon them the duty of appointing finance committees. The next section of importance is section 85, whereby all existing powers to make bye-laws as to bicycles are repealed, bicycles are declared to be carriages within the meaning of the Highway Acts (see especially section 78 of the Highway Act, 1835, held in *Taylor v. Goodwin* (4 Q. B. D. 228) to apply to bicycles), and certain "additional" regulations as to the use of lamps and bells are directed to be observed by cyclists.

In the lengthy interpretation clause (section 100) the chief definitions to call attention to are that of "administrative county" as meaning "the area for which a county council is elected, but not including a county borough except where expressly mentioned; of "district council" as meaning any district council established under an Act of any future session of Parliament, and until such council is established, as regards highways, a highway authority, and as regards other matters an urban or rural authority under the Public Health Act, 1875; and of "costs of assizes and quarter sessions" which is too long to quote.

VI. *Transitory Provisions.*—In this concluding part we will only direct attention to one section, the 109th, as to the "appointed day." By this important section:—

"(1.) The appointed day for the purposes of this Act shall be the 1st day of April next after the passing thereof, or such other day, earlier or later, as the Local Government Board may appoint, either generally or with reference to any particular provision of this Act, and different days may be appointed for different purposes and different provisions of this Act, whether contained in the same sections or in different sections, or for different counties.

"(2.) Any enactment authorizing anything to be done by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or the Local Government Board or relating to the registration of elections, or to the elections, or to any matter required to be done for the purpose of bringing this Act into operation, shall come into effect on the passing of this Act (August 13th); but save as aforesaid, and save so far as there may be anything in the context inconsistent therewith, any enactment of this Act shall come into operation on the appointed day."

CORRESPONDENCE.

COSTS OF WRIT.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In a case where writ issued, but prior to service debtor pays, is the debtor liable for the costs of the writ? In the present case the debtor had had a definite time allowed him within which to make payment, but had failed to do so. Does this make any difference?

A. D. G.

NEW ORDERS, &c.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS AT NISI PRIUS.

The following regulations for the arrangement of the business at *Nisi Prius* are issued with the sanction and approval of the Lord Chief Justice of England:—

1. Separate printed lists will, for the future, be made of special and of common jury actions.
2. The whole of the actions standing for trial will not, as hitherto, be put into any printed list, but as many only will be printed at a time as are considered sufficient to occupy the courts for about three weeks onwards. The list will be reprinted every Friday evening, and republished as soon as possible, with all necessary alterations.
3. Notice will be given upon each list as to all the different classes of actions, that no more than a certain specified number of each class will be taken within the week to which the list applies. The actions which may thus be taken within the week will constitute what will be denominated "The week's list."
4. The actions constituting the week's list will be printed at the heads of the classes to which they respectively belong.
5. No case in the week's list is to be removed from it by stay or postponement, or have its position in the list altered, except by leave of the judge on application at the time of trial.
6. No action is to be interpolated in the week's list after that list

has been made up and transmitted to the printer, except by special order of a judge.

7. No action which is marked as not to be taken before a certain day later than the first working day of a week's list is to appear in that week's list, except by special leave of a judge. When a stay is taken off, the action is not to appear in the next week's list, but in the next but one.

8. Actions postponed beyond a week's list are to take their places in all subsequent lists below those which have stood for trial for the week in question.

9. Actions appearing in a week's list must, if postponed, be put off to some date beyond the week, unless by special leave of a judge, and are to be treated with reference to their subsequent position in the general list as if they had not appeared in a week's list.

10. Two days' notice to the opposite party must be given of the intention to remove a stay other than a stay for commission, and if the stay is not removed pursuant to such notice, a fresh notice must be given. A stay for commission may be removed on the application of either party, on seven days' notice, and on production to the associate of a certificate that the evidence has been returned and printed.

11. The number under which each action is originally entered for trial will always remain unaltered.

12. The general nature of each action will be stated in the margin of the list, as, for example, "slander," "bill of exchange," &c. In case the pleadings should not exactly represent, as may happen, the true nature of the action, some short indication of the real question which is for trial is to be given upon the outside of the statement of claim by the solicitor who enters the action for trial.

13. Notice will be given upon every list as to how many courts will sit for the trial of each of the classes of actions which are to be taken during the week.

14. As to actions to be tried without a jury, whenever the solicitors to the parties agree, and counsel for the plaintiff certifies that in his opinion the trial will not exceed about half an hour, the cause will be put into a list of short cases, and taken on some particular day to be fixed for the purpose.

15. Whenever two courts sit for the trial of any one class of actions, the causes which are marked with even numbers will be assigned to one of those courts, and those with uneven to the other. This arrangement, however, is subject to the condition that whenever an action has appeared in a list for the day and has not been reached, it shall subsequently be put into either court, without regard to the number which it bears, so that it may stand for trial before any action which has not been in a day's list.

16. A printed list will be published at least seven days before the commencement of each sittings, containing the first week's list, and stating what courts will sit for the week in question, and what actions will be in the first day's paper.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Circulars have been issued to urban and rural sanitary authorities in England and Wales by the Local Government Board, in which the Board state that they deem it desirable to follow a course similar to that adopted by them for several years past, and to fix a day before which all applications for provisional orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Allotments Act, 1887, must be made, if it is wished that the order should be confirmed during the session of 1889. They have, accordingly, determined that all such applications must be received by them not later than the 15th of December next, subject to this exception—viz., that where the application is for an order to put in force the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and the advertisements were not published until November, the application may be received not later than the 31st of December. The Board also draw special attention to the standing orders of both Houses of Parliament, which require that in any case where it is proposed by a Bill confirming a provisional order to authorize the compulsory taking, in any urban sanitary district or in any parish or part of a parish in a rural sanitary district, of ten or more houses occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers, the sanitary authority shall deposit with the Board, and also with the Clerk of Parliaments and at the Private Bill Office, on or before the 31st of December, a statement of the number, description, and situation of such houses, and of the number, so far as can be ascertained, of the persons residing in such houses, and a copy of so much of the plan (if any) as relates thereto. The Board also point out that their powers to issue provisional orders under the Allotments Act, 1887, except on applications from the councils of county boroughs, will, from and after the 1st of April next, be transferred to the county councils to be elected under the Local Government Act, 1888. They say that it would be convenient, under these circumstances, that applications intended to be made with a view to obtaining next year compulsory powers of purchasing land for the purposes of allotments should be made at the earliest possible date.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

CASE BEFORE THE VACATION JUDGE.

THOMPSON v. THE CIVIL SERVICE BREAD CO. (LIM.)—Sir James Hannen, 26th September.

COMPANY—ARTICLES—CONTRACT—INJUNCTION—COMPANIES ACT, 1862 (25 & 26 VICT. c. 89) ss. 16, 50, 51.

In this case counsel moved on behalf of Cornelius Thompson, managing director of the defendant company, asking that the company might be restrained from proceeding with a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 6th of September, 1888, whereby it was resolved that articles 86 and 87 of the article of association be struck out. By article 86 it was provided that, "The first managing director of the company shall be the said Cornelius Thompson. The said Cornelius Thompson, if he shall during such period perform and observe the conditions and provisions herein contained as to his tenure of his said office, shall hold the said office until the ordinary general meeting in the year 1891, or until the company shall be previously wound up." Article 87 provided £350 a year, and a percentage in case of a dividend of 10 per cent. being declared, as remuneration to the plaintiff, in addition to the plaintiff's remuneration as director. On the 6th of September, 1888, at an extraordinary general meeting a resolution was passed striking out articles 86 and 87. The meeting to confirm that resolution was fixed for the 27th of September. For the plaintiff it was said that article 86 was a contract between the plaintiff and the company that the plaintiff should be managing director until the ordinary general meeting in 1891, or until the company should be previously wound up: *Browne v. La Trinidad* (37 Ch. D. 1); section 16 of the Companies Act, 1862. For the company it was said that section 50 of the Companies Act, 1862, gave the company absolute power by special resolution to alter the articles of the company. This contract could be so altered: *Walker v. The London Tramways Co.* (12 Ch. D. 106); *Eley v. The Positive, &c., Assurance Co.* (1 Ex. D. 20, 88). The court would not enforce an agreement for personal service: *Johnson v. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Co.* (3 De G. M. & G. 914). The plaintiff was present at a meeting on the 20th of August, he did not get leave to serve notice of motion until the 19th of September; he was too late: *Imperial Hydrophobic, &c., Co. v. Hanson* (23 Ch. D. 1).

Sir JAMES HANNEN said that he should not grant an injunction in the case: the application was made on the last day just before the resolution was to be confirmed. No reason was given for this delay. He (the learned judge) was now called upon, at 6 o'clock in the evening before the meeting was to be held to confirm the resolution, to decide the question. Without pronouncing an absolute opinion on the points raised, on the balance of convenience he refused to grant an injunction, costs to be costs in the action.—COUNSEL, *Freeman*; *Marten, Q.C.*, and *P. F. Stokes*. SOLICITORS, *Kingsford, Dorman, & Co.*, for *G. S. Hall, Ely*; *W. Webb & Sons*.

REG. v. GLOSTER—Central Criminal Court, 25th September.

DYING DECLARATIONS, ADMISSIBILITY OF.

In this case it was sought to put in evidence a dying declaration made under the following circumstances:—After the deceased had made her statement, having also said that she made it with the fear of death before her eyes, a medical man who was present said to her, "Perhaps now you will get over it" (meaning that she would probably have relieved her mind by making the statement). Evidence was given of conversations by the deceased with her sister showing her expectation of death. The objection was taken that the declaration was inadmissible because the declarant had not at the time of making it abandoned all hope of recovery, while the prosecuting counsel urged that the circumstance that a doctor had addressed words of encouragement to his patient could not affect her state of hopelessness as to her recovery.

CHARLES, J., said that the result of the decisions upon the admissibility of dying declarations was this—that there must be an unqualified belief in the nearness of death; there must be a belief without hope that the declarant was about to die. The language of the judges varied, but this was the result of their language. In one case, for example, it was laid down that every hope of this world must be gone, and in another (*Reg. v. Peel*, 2 F. & F. 21) Willes, J., said there must be proof that the declarant was dying and that there must be a settled and hopeless expectation of death in the declarant. In the last case of all (*Reg. v. Osborne*, 15 Cox C. C. 169) Lush, L.J., laid down the principle in these terms:—"The declarant must entertain a settled, hopeless expectation of immediate death. If he thinks he will die tomorrow that will not do." With the greatest deference to that very learned judge, he would rather prefer to adopt the language of Willes, J., and say that the declarant must entertain a settled and hopeless expectation of death—immediate death in this sense, death impending, not on the instant, but death within a very short distance indeed. These were the principles which had been laid down, and which were to guide him in the exercise of his judgment. The admission of dying declarations was a great anomaly, and they ought never to be admitted, to use the language of Byles, J., "without scrupulous, almost superstitious, care"; and for this reason, that the prisoner was not present, there was no one there to cross-examine, and the declaration was not made under the sanction of an oath. In the present case, could he come to the conclusion that at the time the deceased made this statement she was in a settled and hopeless expectation of death? He had come to the conclusion that he could not. The

evidence went no further than this—that the woman thought she would die, that she thought she would not recover; but she did not, in his judgment, ever entirely give herself up for good, and unless she entirely gave herself up, unless, to use another expression in the case of *Reg. v. Jenkins* (17 W. R. 621, 1 C. C. R. 187), he could come to the conclusion that in her mind every hope was extinguished and gone, her statement was not admissible. The conversations were simply conversations which a woman in a dreadful illness would be likely to have with her sister, and they did not amount to more than a series of injunctions given to her sister, not because she knew she was going to die, but because she might die. No doctor ever told her she was going to die. Dr. Crane encouraged her and led her to believe that she would not die. The fact that she said she made the statement with the fear of death before her eyes would not make it admissible. His lordship, having referred to the evidence, said that, taking all the circumstances together, he could not come to the conclusion that the woman, when she made the statement, was in a settled, fixed, and hopeless expectation of immediate death, and in these circumstances he could not admit what was called the dying declaration.

THE CHARACTER OF A SOLICITOR IN 1675.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with a copy of a printed pamphlet dated 1675, which he has unearthed in the course of some antiquarian researches, and which illustrates very curiously the reputation in which solicitors, as contrasted with attorneys, were then held. The pamphlet does not contain the name of any author, but, singularly enough, the title page bears the words "London: printed for A. . . . 1675." The writer says:—

A solicitor is a pettifogging sophister, one whom by the same figure that a North Country pedlar is a merchant man, you may stile a lawyer. List him an attorney and you smother Tom Thumb in a pudding. The very name of a scrivener outreaches him, and he is swallowed up in the praise, like Sir Hudibras in a great saddle. Nothing to be seen but the giddy feathers in his crown.

Some say he's a gentleman, but he becomes the epithet as a swine's snout does a carbuncle, he is just such another dunghill rampant. The silly countryman (who seeing an ape in a scarlet coat, best [sic] his young worship and gave his lordship joy) did not slander his complement with worse application than he that names him a law giver. The cook that served up a rope in a pye (to continue the frolick) might have wrapped up such a pettifogger as this in his bill of fare. He is a will-with-a-wisp, a wit whiffier thou woo't. Proteus has not more shapes than he can perform offices. He can instruct with the counsellors, plead as an attorney; he has all the tricks and quilllets of an informer, nay, and a bum too, for a need—in a word, he is a Jack-of-all-trades, and his shatter'd brain, like a crackt looking-glass, represents a thousand fancies. He calls himself Esquire of the Quill, but to see how he tugs at his pen and belaboureth his half-amazed clyents with a cudgel of cramp words, it would make a dog break his halter.

This juggling Skip Jack being lately put to his last shift, has metamorphosed a needle into a goose feather, and the sole of an old shoe into a sheet of paper, for the best of his profession have been forlorn tailors, outcast brokers, drunken cobblers, or the offspring of such like rabble rout.

He hugs the papers as the devil hugg'd the witch, for they are an advancement of his science, these friar about him like a swarm of bees, yet he is a man of vast practice if he has but half a score of 'em. If his lowly clyents chance to recover an old rotten barn or a weather-beaten cottage, he will be sure to have two-third parts for a quantum meruit. He is Lord Paramount among the shifting balliffs, and a sworn brother to the marshall men, and is behind none of them at the extortive faculty, having the confidence to demand item for his pains and trouble, when all the while he does nothing but hover over a quart pot. He is as offensive to the attorneys as flies are to a galled horse, and whereas their ne plus ultra is ten groats, Mr. Solicitor forsooth claims double fees with authority, and if the clyent prove so saucy to deny it, he will rage like Tom of Bedlam, but if that will not prevail he'll cast a queezing look like that of Vespasian.

In the society of true and genuine lawyers he is like an owl among so many lapwings, and is no more fit to converse with them than a hog-herd is to preach a sermon or a cinder-wench to wait upon a countess.

He writes a bill of costs in such worm-eaten characters that 'tis past the skill of a Rosicrucian to discover the apocapical meaning, yet for all that he will not abate you an ace of the summa totalis, and that, to be sure, shall be plain enough. Wherefore he may very fitly be called the inquisition of the purse, . . . and more than that, he scorns to cheat you in hugger mugger, but will not fail to do so before your face. He is like the man that cried, Any tooth good barber, rather than stand out for a wrangler, if he can pump no chink out of you. He will manage your cause for a breakfast, being a notable artist at spunging. Oh! he's a terrible slaughter man at a thanksgiving dinner. He outstrikes a balliff in all his cheating faculties, and I know none outstrips him except his infernal grandfather. In fine he is the yeoman's horseleech, the gentleman's rubbing-brush, and the courtier's quid pro quo. He is the summum bonus of knavery; in judgement a meer pigmy; in shew the beard of a demi-blazing star. To be brief, he is like a lamp without oil, a trumpet without a sound, a smock without fire, a fiddle out of tune, or a bell without a clapper; and differs from a lawyer as a shrimp does from a lobster, a frog from an elephant, or a tom tit from an eagle."

LEGAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.

Mr. EDMUND STAMP, solicitor, of Honiton, died suddenly on the 21st inst. at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Stamp was born in 1811. He was admitted a solicitor in 1834, and he had for many years conducted a large practice at Honiton. He was a perpetual commissioner for Devonshire, and he held several important appointments. He was registrar of the Honiton County Court (Circuit No. 57), clerk to the Magistrates for the Honiton and Ottery Divisions of Devonshire, and clerk to the Magistrates for the Colyton Division. Mr. Stamp was elected a member of the Honiton Town Council in 1846, and he subsequently became an alderman for the borough, and he was elected mayor in 1856, 1860, and 1869. He leaves a widow and a large family.

Mr. THOMAS STOCKWOOD, jun., solicitor, of Bridgend, died about a fortnight ago, after a long illness. Mr. Stockwood was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Stockwood, solicitor, clerk to the Magistrates for the Newcastle Division of Glamorganshire, and coroner for the lordship of Ogmere. He was admitted a solicitor in 1870, and he had since practised at Bridgend. He had been for several years clerk and solicitor to the Bridgend Local Board. Mr. Stockwood was an able advocate, and he had at one time an extensive county court business, but failing health had compelled him to relinquish this branch of practice.

JOHN MILLAR, Lord CRAIGHILL, one of the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, died at Edinburgh on the 22nd inst. at the age of seventy-one. Lord Craighill was the son of Mr. John Hepburn Millar, of Glasgow, and was born in 1817. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland in 1842. He steadily obtained business, and from February, 1858, till June, 1859, he was an advocate depute. He was re-appointed to that position in 1866, and in 1867 he became Solicitor-General for Scotland in the Earl of Derby's third Administration. He retired with his party in December, 1868, having received a silk gown a few weeks before. He was again Solicitor-General from March till July, 1874, when he was appointed a lord ordinary, and assumed the honorary title of Lord Craighill. He became a lord justiciary in 1876, and a judge of the second division of the Court of Session in 1880. Lord Craighill was one of the judges who took part in the trial of the City of Glasgow Bank directors, and he had recently tried the Clashmore crofters. He was married to a daughter of the late Lord Neaves, but he became a widower in 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CHARLES PETER LAYARD, barrister, has been appointed Solicitor-General of Ceylon. Mr. Layard is the eldest son of Mr. Charles Peter Layard, of Colombo, and was born in 1850. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1873.

Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON WOOD, solicitor, of York, has been appointed Clerk to the Ferry Fryston School Board. Mr. Wood is Coroner for the City of York. He was admitted a solicitor in 1874.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, barrister and advocate, has been appointed an Assistant Revising Barrister for the county of Middlesex. Mr. Campbell is the second son of Captain Robert Campbell, R.N., and was born in 1832. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as a wrangler in 1854. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland in 1856, and he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1867. Mr. Campbell practises in the Chancery Division.

Mr. HENRY HART MYERS, solicitor, of 30, New Bridge-street, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

GENERAL.

It is stated that the new City of London Court has made such substantial progress that it is believed by the officers of the Architect's Department that the court will be ready for opening by the end of November.

The following is the rota of arrangements made by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division for the ensuing Michaelmas Sittings, viz.: Four courts will sit in Banco when practicable and will be formed as follows: The first court will consist of Pollock, B., and Manisty, J., the second will be formed of Lord Coleridge and Cave, J., the third of Field and Wille, JJ., and the fourth of Day and Grantham, JJ. Six courts will sit at *Nisi Prius* to hear special and common jury cases and causes without juries, which courts will be presided over by Huddleston, B., and Denman, Hawkins, Stephen, Mathew, and Smith, JJ. Charles, J., will be the judge who will attend at chambers during the sittings. The above arrangements will, of course, be subject to alteration during the time the Special Commission, in which Day and Smith, JJ., are commissioners, is sitting.

It is stated that Sir James Hannen sat as Long Vacation Judge at the Queen's Bench Judges' Chambers on Tuesday for the first time for 20 years, the only other occasion on which he acted in that capacity being during the Long Vacation succeeding his appointment as a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1868. It is always the duty of the last created judge to act as vacation judge immediately after his appointment, but this year there was no fresh judicial appointment, so consequently in the ordinary course of rotation that duty devolved upon two senior judges, viz., Sir

James Hannen and Mr. Justice Denman. The former contended that he was exempt from serving on the ground of being President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, but at a meeting of the judges, convened for the purpose of considering the question, it was almost unanimously decided that he was not exempt for the reason put forward, and he accordingly agreed to take his share of Long Vacation duties. The learned judge will continue to act as vacation judge up to and including the 18th of October next, and in the week following his lordship will commence his duties as President of the Special Commission.

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 21.
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

JONES BROTHERS, LIMITED.—By an order made by Denman, J., dated Sept. 12, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the company be continued. Van Sandau & Co., Cheapside, agents for Belk & Cochrane, Middlesborough, solers for petners.

PAPER BOTTLE CO., LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Sept. 19, directed to be heard before the Vacation Judge on Oct. 3. Stokes, Bedford row, soler for petners.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

CORDEN MILLS CO., LIMITED.—By an order made by Bristowe, V.C., dated Sept. 11, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the company be continued. Hardings & Co., Manchester, solers for petners.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Sun Inn, Hunnington, Worcester. Sept. 18
MILTON NEW BENEFIT SOCIETY, Milton, Northampton. Sept. 20

SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS.

RED ROSE MALE AND FEMALE SOCIETY, Red Rose Tavern, Collings rd, Rochdale, Lancashire. Sept. 19
TOTAL ABSTINENCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF DINORWIC, New School Room, Dinorwic, Bangor, Carnarvon. Sept. 19

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

LIVERPOOL HOUSEHOLD STORES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—By an order made by Chitty, J., dated Aug. 4, it was ordered that the association be wound up. Pritchard & Co., Little Trinity lane, agents for Barrell & Co., Liverpool, solers for petners.

NEATH HARBOUR SMELTING AND ROLLING WORKS, LIMITED.—Hannen, P., has fixed Wednesday, Oct. 3 at 12.15, at the Royal Courts, for the appointment of an official liquidator.

NEWCASTLE MACHINISTS' CO., LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Sept. 20, directed to be heard before Kay, J., on Oct. 27. Pattison & Co., Queen Victoria st., agents for Francis & Bates, Newcastle on Tyne, solers for petner.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

MILES WILLIAMS & CO., LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Sept. 20, directed to be heard before F. Willis Taylor, Esq., on Tuesday, Oct. 3 at 11, at 9, Cook st, Liverpool. Oppenheim & Malkin, Liverpool, solers for petner.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY DISSOLVED.

OLD HILL MUTUAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, King's Head Inn, Old Hill, Stafford. Sept. 22

SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Saracen's Head Inn, Halsall, Ormskirk, Lancashire. Sept. 20
SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY, Wesleyan Sunday School, Edgworth, Bolton, Lancashire. Sept. 20

CREDITORS' NOTICES.

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

BAILEY, HENRY EDWIN, Matlock Mills, Matlock, Miller and Corn Factor. Oct. 7. Potter, Matlock bridge.

CARR, HENRY, West hill rd, Brighton, Gent. Oct. 31. Stevens & Son, Brighton.

EMERY, ROBERT WORTLEY, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, Mercer and Draper. Oct. 24. Smith & Mammatt, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

HAWKINS, MARGARET, Clarence pl, Newport, Mon. Oct. 14. Gustard & Llewellyn, Newport, Mon.

HENNINGWAY, ELIZABETH, Lichfield gdns, Richmond. Oct. 8. Dawson & Co, Bedford row.

HOWES, Rev. HENRY, Spixworth Rectory, Norfolk, Clerk in Holy Orders. Oct. 22. Crowley & Co, Serjeants' Inn.

JOHNSTON, LUCY, Blackburn, Lancashire. Nov. 14. Wilding & Son, Blackburn.

LITTLETON, JOHN, Essex House, Saltash, Cornwall, Gent. Dec. 14. Elworthy, & Co, Plymouth.

MOYLE, JOHN, Commercial rd East, Bulder. Oct. 29. Turner, Leadenhall st.

MOYTHAN, MARTHA, Weobley, Hereford. Nov. 1. Green Smith, Leominster.

NORTH, WILLIAM, Huddersfield, Fruit and Potato Merchant. Nov. 1. Barker & Co, Huddersfield.

PLATT, HENRY ALBERT, Highgate, Lieut. Col. in H. M. Army. Oct. 20. Budd, Bedford row.

PORTER, JOHN, Oldmixon, Hutton, Somerset, Retired Tradesman. Oct. 30. Baker & Co, Weston super Mare.

REA, ANN, Gurney rd, Stratford, Essex. Oct. 31. Thomsons & Co, Cornhill.

ROBINS, JOHN, Leake, Lincoln, Farmer. Oct. 10. Waite & Co, Boston.

SHAW-HELLIER, THOMAS, Elm grove, Hammersmith, Clerk in Holy Orders. Oct. 31. Bridger & Son, Temple chambers.

SHIPP, EDWIN, Sunnyside rd, Islington, Telegraphic Engineer. Nov. 1. Pearce-Jones & Coy, John st.

THOMSON, JONATHAN SMITH, Tenterden, Kent, Land Surveyor. Sept. 29. Mace & Son, Tenterden.

TOWLE, JAMES DE LACK, Spencer sq, Ramsgate, Gent. Nov. 4. Palmer & Co, Trafalgar sq.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH PHIPPS, Downhills, Tottenham, Esq. Oct 30. Robins & Co., Lincoln's inn fields
 VOLLER, GEORGE, Wimpson Farm, Millbrook, Southampton, Market Gardener. Oct 31. Lampport, Southampton
 WAKEFIELD, JOSEPH, Sandbach, Retired Farmer. Oct 31. Bygott & Sons, Sandbach
 WALCH, ADAM, Choriton rd, Hulme, Manchester, Bleacher's Townsman. Oct 22. Needham & Co, Manchester
 WALCH, HENRY, Brunswick villa, Steven st, Stretford, Lancaster, Manufacturer. Oct 30. Robinson Walker, Manchester
 WILSON, ELIZA, Castleford, York. Nov 1. Wilson & Leatham, Wakefield

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 21.

ATKINSON, RALPH, Angerton, Northumberland, Lieut-Col in H M Army. Nov 1. Griffith & Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 BECKFORD, GEORGE HENRY, Rammore Lodge, St Ann's hill, Wandsworth. Oct 15. Beckford, Church ct, E0
 BENNETT, BENJAMIN, Lewes rd, Brighton, Stonemason. Oct 20. Nye, Brighton
 BLACKHURST, MARGARET, Roscommon st, Liverpool. Oct 30. Smith & Son, Liverpool
 BLATHWAT, FRANCES, Weybridge, Surrey. Nov 17. Norman, Putney
 CARTER, ANN, Grafton st, Leeds. Nov 3. Harland & Ingham, Leeds
 CROSBY, GEORGE, Banbury, Oxford, Brewer. Oct 31. Kilby & Mace, Banbury
 DIXON, JOHN, Hopesley House, nr Rochester, Northumberland, Farmer. Nov 1. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 ECLLES, RICHARD, Southport, Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer. Nov 1. Costeker, Darwen
 ELLIOTT, ANNE, Church rd, Richmond, Surrey. Jan 31. Palmer & Co, Trafalgar sq
 FAIRBAIRN, Rev ADAM HENDERSON, Rectory, Fawley, Buckingham, Clerk in Holy Orders. Nov 5. Cunliffe & Davenport, Chancery lane
 GRAHAM, Rev PHILIP, Turcroft, Darwen, Lancaster, Clerk in Holy Orders. Nov 1. Costeker, Darwen
 GRIFFITH, JOHN, Radnor, Gent. Oct 20. Temple & Philipin, Kingston, Hereford
 HARGREAVE, JOHN, Bury, Leeds, Gent. Dec 1. North & Sons, Leeds
 HENRY, EDWARD, Manchester. Oct 24. Elliott & Elliott, Manchester
 HEYWOOD, THOMAS, Wrexham, Denbigh, Watchmaker and Jeweller. Oct 31. Hughes, Wrexham
 HORTON, WILLIAM, Moseley, Worcester, Gent. Oct 6. Rooke, Birmingham
 JAYNES, WILLIAM, Worthington Grange, nr Winchcombe, Gloucester, Esq. Oct 27. Bryan & Helps, Gloucester
 JOHNSON, MARIANNE, Stoney Gate, Knighton, Leicester. Oct 31. Wilson & Son, Basinghall st
 LEVER, GEORGE, Codford St Mary, Wilts, Retired Butcher. Nov 17. Wilson & Sons, Salisbury
 LEVI, LEON, Highbury grove, Barrister at Law. Oct 31. Neish & Howell, Wadding st
 MILNER, WILLIAM SHEPHERD, The Boltons, South Kensington. Nov 5. Cunliffe & Davenport, Chancery lane
 PENNY, WILLIAM SIMON, Sherborne, Dorset, Bookseller and Stationer. Oct 15. Bartlett & Son, Sherborne
 PIERCE, BENJAMIN, Marchiel Hall, Denbigh, Civil Engineer. Nov 1. Morris, Wrexham
 RAWBONE, JOHN, Lorgley rd, Lower Tooting, Gent. Nov 1. Butcher, Bouverie street
 RICE, AUGUSTUS THOMAS, Cheltenham, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army on the Retired List. Nov 1. Titchhurst & Sons, Cheltenham
 SIDDALL, EDWARD, Chapel walk, Sheffield, Auctioneer. Oct 27. Webster & Styling, Sheffield
 TOMPSON, WILLIAM, Three Tuns Inn, Snow hill, Birmingham, Licensed Victualler. Nov 1. Blewitt & Reynolds, Birmingham
 VANDEPITTE, Rev. RICHARD, York, Roman Catholic Priest. Dec 1. North & Sons, Leeds
 TURNER, WILLIAM, Holcroft rd, South Hackney, Gent. Oct 31. Smith & Co, Aldermanbury

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

APTER, SAMUEL YOUNDEN, Plympton, Devon, Gent. Oct 25. Reynolds Fox, Plymouth
 BALCH, HENRY JOSEPH, Sparkford Inn, Somerset, Innkeeper. Oct 5. Batten, Yeovil
 BRAIN, JOHN, Spring Gardens, Marston Bigott, Somerset, Farmer. Oct 22. Dunn, Frome
 CHESWRIGHT, MARTHA, Belgrave terr, Bath. Dec 17. Stenton & Co, Southwell, Notts
 COOK, ROBERT, Pulteney st, Bath, Gent. Nov 1. Timmins, Bath
 CROSS, ANNIE BLANCHE, Flanders rd, Turnham green. Oct 31. Turner & Low, King st
 CUREL, WILLIAM RICHARD, Frindsbury, Kent, Engineer. Oct 12. Robinson, Strood
 DAVIES, PRYCE, Half Way, Berriew, Montgomery, Gent. Oct 31. Howell & Co, Welshpool
 DEEKS, WILLIAM, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Ironmonger. Oct 27. Prior, Colchester
 DELAPLAINE, JOHN FREDERICK, New York, United States of America, Counsellor at Law. Nov 5. Crawford & Chester, Cannon st
 ELSON, ELIZABETH, Sandfield rd, Much Woolton, nr Liverpool, Laundress. Oct 8. Tyler & Co, Liverpool
 GIBSON, BENJAMIN, Union st, South Shields, retired Waterman. Nov 1. Young, Newcastle upon Tyne
 HARDING, WILLIAM, Hawthorne st, Millfield, Bishopwearmouth, Retired Farmer. Oct 20. Wilford, Sunderland
 HERBERT, SAMUEL, Mill terr, North Adelaide, Province of South Australia, Congregational minister. Oct 22. H. J. & T Child, Paul's Bakehouse ct, E.C.
 HOLLAND, WALTER, Rose hill, Worcester, Proprietor of the Vulcan Iron Works. Nov 21. Southall, Worcester
 JOHNSTON, LUCY, Blackburn, Lancashire. Nov 14. Wilding & Son, Blackburn
 JONES, RICHARD, Tal newyddion Tal forgan, Llannor, Carnarvon, Labourer. Oct 30. Ivor & Co, Pwllheli
 KIRBY, ROBERT BENSON, Malton, York, Jeweller. Oct 13. Walker & Langborne, Malton
 LYONS, PATRICK HENRY, Ormond st, Liverpool, Shipping Agent. Oct 9. Lynch & Tebbay, Liverpool
 MATTHEWS, ANN, Florence rd, New Cross. Oct 21. Whitton, Towner
 PARROT, WILLIAM, Sloane st, Chelsea, Costumier. Oct 31. Howard & Shelton, Tower chhrs
 PENNY, WILLIAM SIMON, Sherborne, Dorset, Stationer. Oct 15. Bartlett & Son, Sherborne
 SALTHOUSE, Rev ROBERT, St James' Parsonage, Mill lane, West Derby, Lancashire, Clerk in Holy Orders. Nov 1. Woodburn, Liverpool
 THOMAS, RICHARD, Russell terr, Leamington, Gent. Oct 9. Green Smith, Leamington

THORNLEY, MARGARET, Chetwynd rd, Oxtou, Chester. Oct 30. Oliver Jones & Co, Liverpool
 TREWHITT, HENRY MITCHELSON, Grande Rue, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Esq. Dec 1. Johnson & Son, Gray's inn sq

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSEES.—Before purchasing or renting a house have the Sanitary arrangements thoroughly examined by an expert from The Sanitary Engineering & Ventilation Co., 115, Victoria-st., Westminster (Estab. 1875), who also undertake the Ventilation of Offices, &c.—[ADVT.]

STAMMERERS AND STUTTERERS should read a little book by Mr. B. BEASLEY, Baron's-court-house, W. Kensington, London. Price 13 stamps. The author, after suffering nearly 40 years, cured himself by a method entirely his own.—[ADVT.]

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 21.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

AMANS, EDWARD, Eton, Watchmaker Windsor Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 ASHLEY, HENRY GEORGE DOUGLAS, Darlington, Commission Agent Stockton on Tees and Middlesbrough Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 BEDFORD, EDWARD HENSLAWS, King's Bench walk, Solicitor High Court Pet Aug 15 Ord Sept 15
 BOWMAN, EDWARD, Winsford, Cheshire, Grocer Nantwich and Crewe Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 BUCKINGHAM, BENJAMIN, address unknown, Straw Hat Manufacturer Luton Pet Aug 31 Ord Sept 18
 BURROWS, WILLIAM, Charlton cres, High st, Islington, Lamp Manufacturer High Court Pet July 28 Ord Sept 18
 CASTIGLIONE, JAMES LAWRENCE, Gray's inn rd, Auctioneer High Court Pet Aug 22 Ord Sept 18
 CAVE, J. ARNOLD, residence unknown, Theatre Proprietor High Court Pet Aug 24 Ord Sept 18
 CLARKE, ALFRED FREDERICK, Guildhall st, Fruiterer Lincoln Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 COWHILL, JOHN, Huddersfield, Printer Huddersfield Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 CRICKMAY, EDWARD, Carlton rd, Maida vale, Promoter of Companies High Court Pet Sept 7 Ord Sept 17
 CURELL, WILLIAM, Atherstone, Warwickshire, Grocer Birmingham Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15
 WEALRY, EVERARD, Trebovir rd, Earl's court rd, Gent. High Court Pet Sept 1 Ord Sept 15
 EDWARDS, HUMPHREY, St Martin's, Salop, Farmer Wrexham Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 FARRAR, TOM, Halifax, Woolstapler Halifax Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 FLEMING, ALFRED WILLIAM, Southborough, Tonbridge, out of business Tunbridge Wells Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 GARDNER, JOHN ARTHUR, and ARTHUR MAYOR BROWN, Swaffham, Norfolk, Brewers King's Lynn Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14
 GIBSON, WILLIAM, Liverpool, Grocer Liverpool Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 19
 GREGAN, EDWARD, Cardiff, Clerk Cardiff Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 15
 HEATON, JOHN, Trowbridge, Wilts, Draper Bath Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 HOLMAN, WILLIAM HENRY BRANSFORD, Newton Abbot, Miller Exeter Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 HOPKINS, JOHN, CATHERINE HOPKINS, and MORGAN HOPKINS, Swansea, Butchers Swansea Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 HOWARD, JOHN, Hookering, Norfolk, Farmer Norwich Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 KING, JAMES, Bexhill, Builder Hastings Pet Sept 7 Ord Sept 19
 KING, FRANKLIN SYDNEY, Billiter sq, Builder High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 LESTER, FRANCIS, Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, Shopkeeper Colchester Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 LUCKRAFT, WILLIAM GEORGE, Higher Bircham, Devon, Boot Maker East Stonehouse Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 MALLORY, GEORGE, Glasbury, Brecknockshire, Carpenter Hereford Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 MITCHELL, JOHN, Liverpool, Grocer Liverpool Pet Sept 11 Ord Sept 18
 NANCE, HORATIO HAMBLY, Cardiff, Ship Broker Cardiff Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 PHIPPS, FILMER, Upper Thames st, Paper Maker High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 POLLITT, LUKE, Moston, nr Manchester, Under Clothing Manufacturer Manchester Pet Sept 6 Ord Sept 18
 REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, Betts st, Cable st, St Georges in the East, Cooper High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 SMITH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, and HERBERT INGRAM SMITH, Newark, Grocers, &c, Nottingham Pet Aug 10 Ord Sept 17
 SMITH, J. B., Old Kent rd, Builder High Court Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 17
 TAYLOR, JOSEPH, Salford, Carrier Salford Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 THOMSON, THOMAS, Lausanne rd, Peckham, Draper High Court Pet Aug 31 Ord Sept 17
 VALIANT, ARTHUR, Bury St Edmunds, Bricklayer Bury St Edmunds Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 WALKER, FREDERICK, Nottingham, Seedsman Nottingham Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 WALKNER, ANDREW, Great Grimsby, Fisherman Great Grimsby Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, Walsgrave on Stowe, Warwick, Baker Coventry Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 WOODCOCK, JOSEPH, Crewe, Painter Nantwich and Crewe Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 ZACKERINSKIE, JACOB, Manchester, Waterproof Garment Manufacturer Manchester Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 21.

LLOYD, SARAH ANNIE, Haverfordwest, Ironmonger Pembroke Dock Pet Aug 27 Ord Aug 27

FIRST MEETINGS.

BROCKLEBERG, CHARLES THOMAS, Marazion, Cornwall, Ironmonger Sept 29 at 12 Western Hotel, Penzance
 BIRBECK, SYDNEY, Nottingham, Architect Sept 29 at 12 Off Rec, High pymnt, Nottingham
 CHAMLEY, RICHARD, Kendal, Miller Sept 29 at 11 37, Stramongate, Kendal

COWGILL, JOHN, Huddersfield, Printer Oct 2 at 3 Haigh & Son, Solicitors, New st. Huddersfield
 COX, HENRY FREDERICK, Thornton Heath, Surrey, Chemical Manufacturer Sept 28 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn
 DOWEN, THOMAS, Darlaston, Staffordshire, Royalty Master Oct 3 at 11.15 Off Rec, Walsall
 FRAPE, POWELL, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, Grocer Oct 3 at 11 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Bristol
 GODFREY, JOHN COLLINSON, Nottingham, Hosier Sept 28 at 11 Off Rec, 1, High pyment, Nottingham
 GORDON, DAVID LANGLANDS, Denham, Buckingham, Farmer Sept 28 at 12 Chequers Hotels, Uxbridge, Middlesex
 HEARD, ROBERT THOMAS, West Anstey, Devon, Blacksmith Sept 28 at 10 Car-nayvor Hotel, Dulverton
 HISCOCK, MICHAEL, Bradford, Licensed Victualler Sept 28 at 11.15 Swan Hotel, Bradford on Avon
 HODGES, JAMES, Hounslow, Gent Sept 28 at 11 16 Room, 30 and 31, St Swithin's lane
 HOLMAN, WILLIAM HENRY BRANSCOMBE, Newton Abbot, Miller Oct 1 at 3 Castle of Exeter, Exeter
 HUGHES, L., Denmark hill, Camberwell, Dairyman Oct 1 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn
 HUBBELL, PHILIP KINGWELL, Lelant, Cornwall, Mason Sept 29 at 11 Western Hotel, Penzance
 JOY, MART, Rhyl, Flintshire, Hotel Keeper Oct 1 at 2.30 Bankruptcy Office, Crypt chmbrs, Chester
 PAPWORTH, WILLIAM, Southcott, nr Linslade, Bucks, Licensed Victualler Sept 29 at 12.30 Elephant and Castle Hotel, Linslade, Bucks
 PILGEM, GEORGE, Reading, Builder Oct 1 at 12 Queen's Hotel, Reading
 PRICE, THOMAS, Worcester, no occupation Sept 29 at 11 Off Rec, Worcester
 PRITCHARD, WILLIAM ELMORE, Monmouth, Baker Oct 1 at 1 Off Rec
 STANTON, SAMUEL, Aston, Warwickshire, Machinist Oct 2 at 11 25, Colmore row, Birmingham
 SYKES, FRANK HENRY, Derby, Confectioner Sept 28 at 2.30 Off Rec, St James's chmbrs, Derby
 TAYLOR, JOHN, Poulton, Gloucestershire, Coachman Sept 28 at 11 Henry C. Tombs, Off R-c, 32, High st, Swindon
 WEBB, JOHN JAMES, and WILLIAM SWEETING, Gt Newport st, Soho, Leather Merchants Sept 28 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 14.

LLOYD, SARAH ANNIE, Haverfordwest, Ironmonger Sept 25 at 12 25, Colmore row, Birmingham

ADJUDICATIONS.

ASHLEY, HENRY GEORGE DOUGLAS, Darlington, Commission Agent Stockton on Tees and Middlesbrough Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 BOWNES, EDWARD, Winsford, Cheshire, Grocer Nantwich and Crewe Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 CLARKE, ALFRED FREDERICK, Guildhall st, Lincoln, Fruiterer Lincoln Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 CROCKFORD, GEORGE, sen, Salisbury, Hants, Gardener Portsmouth Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 18
 CROCKFORD, JAMES, Titchfield, Hants, Gardener Portsmouth Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 18
 CROOME, LANCELOT, Lower rd, Rotherhithe, Clerk High Court Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 18
 DUCE, JOHN, and JAMES DUCE, Wednesbury, Wine Merchants Walsall Pet Aug 31 Ord Sept 17
 EDWARDS, HUMPHREY, St Martin's, Salop, Farmer Wrexham Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 GRAVES, WALTER, Old Broad st, Architect High Court Pet June 8 Ord Sept 18
 GRAY, JOHN WILLIAM, Dudley, Worcestershire, Confectioner Dudley Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 17
 GROOM, EDWARD, Cardiff, Clerk Cardiff Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 19
 HOLMAN, WILLIAM HENRY BRANSCOMBE, Newton Abbot, Miller Exeter Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 JORDAN, EDWARD IRVINE, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, Tutor Bedford Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 LUCKRAFT, WILLIAM GEORGE, Higher Brixham, Devon, Bootmaker East Stone-house Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 18
 MALLONS, GEORGE, Glasbury, Brecknockshire, Carpenter Hereford Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 MITCHELL, JOHN, Liverpool, Grocer Liverpool Pet Sept 11 Ord Sept 18
 NANCE, HORATIO HAMPLY, Cardiff, Shipbroker Cardiff Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 18
 PAGET, T., High st, Clapham, Florist High Court Pet Aug 10 Ord Sept 17
 PILGEM, GEORGE, Reading, Builder Reading Pet Sept 3 Ord Sept 14
 POLLITT, LUKE, Moston, nr Manchester, Underclothing Manufacturer Man-chester Pet Sept 6 Ord Sept 19
 PRITCHARD, WILLIAM ELMORE, Monmouth, Baker Newport, Mon Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 19
 REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, Betts st, St George's in the East, Cooper High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 SHACKLETON, JOHN, Richmond, Yorks, Paper Maker Northallerton Pet Aug 13 Ord Sept 18
 SIDDLIE, WILLIAM, Huddersfield, Waste Dealer Huddersfield Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 19
 STEWART, JOHN, Gt Clacton, Essex, Gardener Colchester Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 19
 TAYLOR, ELL, Park Gate, Hants, Labourer Portsmouth Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 18
 TAYLOR, JAMES, Salisbury, Hants, Gardener Portsmouth Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 18
 TAYLOR, JOSEPH, Salford, Carrier Salford Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 TERRY, WILLIAM, Coventry, Watch Materials Dealer Coventry Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 17
 WALKNER, ANDREW, Gt Grimsby, Fisherman Gt Grimsby Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
 WEST, CHARLES, Park Gate, Hants, Gardener Portsmouth Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 18
 WOODCOCK, JOSEPH, Crewe, Painter Nantwich and Crewe Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 ZACKRINSKIE, JACOB, Manchester, Waterproof Garment Maker Manchester Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ABRAHAM, AMOS, Ely, Farmer Peterborough Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 ADNAMS, FREDERICK JOHN, Maidenhead, Fishmonger Windsor Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 BAINE, THOMAS, Hills pl, Oxford st High Court Ord Sept 14

BECK, THOMAS, Belgrave, Leicester, Bricklayer Leicester Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 BELL, GEORGE ALFRED, Wateshead, Builder Newcastle on Tyne Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 22
 BONSALL, MATTHEW, Worcester, Coal Dealer Worcester Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 21
 BRAYNE, THOMAS, Leamington, Bootmaker Warwick Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 CHICK, CHARLES KING, Taunton, Hatter Taunton Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 22
 CLARKSON, NATHANIEL, Bradford, Hay Dealer Bradford Pet Sept 6 Ord Sept 18
 COLLARD, JAMES, Wingham, Kent, Farmer Canterbury Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 COLT, WILLIAM, Achilles rd, West Hampstead, Boot Manufacturer High Court Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 COURT, WILLIAM, Margate, Grocer's Assistant Canterbury Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 COWEN, JOSEPH, Newcastle on Tyne, Grocer Newcastle on Tyne Pet Sept 5 Ord Sept 17
 CROSS, WILLIAM, Withersfield, Suffolk, Farmer Cambridge Pet Sept 11 Ord Sept 22
 DENEBOURG, MARY ANN, Lancaster rd, Notting Hill, China Dealer High Court Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 21
 DOWSON, CHANNING PLANTIN, Framlingham, Suffolk, Tailor Ipswich Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 FOX, GEORGE FRANKLIN, Clifton, Dressmaker Bristol Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 GEORDES, WILLIAM, Gt Marlborough st, Regent st, Diamond Merchant High Court Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 GIBBINS, WILLIAM HENRY, Milton Ernest, Bedford, Farmer Bedford Pet Sept 10 Ord Sept 21
 GLOYNE, CHARLES GLYNN, Dewsbury, Yorks, Chemist Dewsbury Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 HALL, WILLIAM HENRY, Great Peatling, Leicester, Farmer Leicester Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 HANNA, THOMPSON, Leeds, Innkeeper Leeds Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 HILTON, JAMES, Thorne lane, Wakefield, Grocer Wakefield Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 HOPKINSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Goole, Yorks, General Dealer Wakefield Pet Sept 8 Ord Sept 20
 JENNINGS, BENJAMIN, Penryn, Cornwall, Carrier Truro Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 JOHN, GEORGE MEYERICK, Haverfordwest, Confectioner Pembroke Dock Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 JOHNSON, CHARLES WILLIAM, Mark lane, Chemical Measure Manufacturer High Court Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 24
 JONES, DAVID, Cronton, nr P.escott, Lancs, Draper Liverpool Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 21
 LOVIS, JOHN PETER, Tavistock, Devon, Ironmonger East Stonehouse Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 MAYHEW, GEORGE, Old Newton, Suffolk, Farmer Bury St Edmunds Pet Sept 6 Ord Sept 20
 MILLER, EDWIN, Cossall, Nottingham, Twisthand Derby Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 MORGAN, JOHN, Coleshill, Warwick, Butcher Birmingham Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 MULCH, ALFRED OSCAR, St Leonards on Sea, Private Tutor Hastings Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 PARSONS, AMOS, Walsall, Grocer Walsall Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 PRARSON, NOAH, Batley, Yorks, out of business Dewsbury Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 PETHERICK, ARTHUR JOHN, Torquay, Grocer Exeter Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 PRICHMAN, ISAAC, and MAX HARRIS, Leeds, Clothiers Leeds Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 QUINNELL, WILLIAM, Rogate, Sussex, Blacksmith Brighton Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 ROBERTSON, HENRY, Battersea pk rd, Confectioner Wandsworth Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 20
 ROGERS, JAMES, Knottingley, Yorks, Grocer Wakefield Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 SCHMIDT, MARIE, York pl, Baker st, Lodging House Keeper High Court Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 SHILTON, JAMES W., Vicarage ln, Stratford High Court Ord Sept 14
 SMITH, LEWIS WHITE, Sible Hedingham, Essex, Farmer Colchester Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 SMITH, WILLIAM, Evesham, Worcestershire, Licensed Victualler Worcester Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 TANNER, LEVI, Bridgwater, Gloucestershire, Grocer Bristol Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 TOSLAND, WALTER, Kettering, Seedsman Northampton Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 TURNER, EDWARD HENRY, Bockenham rd, Penge, Wine Merchant Croydon Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 UNGLESS, HENRY JAMES, Mildenhall, Suffolk, Builder Bury St Edmunds Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 WARBURTON, ALFRED, Doncaster, Licensed Victualler Sheffield Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 WITT, FREDERICK JOHN, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Baker Cardiff Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 YATES, ALFRED, Halifax, Machine Tool Maker Halifax Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22

FIRST MEETINGS.

ABRAHAM, AMOS, Ely, Cambridgeshire, Farmer Oct 16 at 12 County Court, Peterborough
 ASHLEY, HENRY GEORGE DOUGLAS, Darlington, Commission Agent Oct 2 at 11.15 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesbrough
 BAUMANN, L., Hyde park sq Oct 2 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 BRETTLESTONE, HANNAH, and THOMAS BRETTLESTONE, Aldridge, Staffordshire, Farmers Oct 3 at 10.35 Off Rec, Walsall
 BRILL, GEORGE ALFRED, Gateshead, Builder Oct 6 at 11 Off Rec, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne
 BONSALL, MATTHEW, Worcester, Coal Dealer Oct 3 at 10.15 Off Rec, Worcester
 CHICK, CHARLES KING, Taunton, Hatter Oct 3 at 11.30 Mr Hammett, 53, North st, Taunton
 CLARKSON, NATHANIEL, Bradford, Hay Dealer Oct 2 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
 COLLETT, SHADDOCK, and ABERDEGO COLLETT, Willenhall, Staffordshire, Latch Manufacturers Oct 3 at 5.15 Off Rec, Wolverhampton
 COWEN, JOSEPH, Newcastle on Tyne, Grocer Oct 3 at 11 Off Rec, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne
 DOWSON, CHANNING PLANTIN, Framlingham, Suffolk, Tailor Oct 2 at 2 Off Rec, Ipswich
 EVANS, ROBERT, Llandrillo, Merionethshire, Farmer Oct 5 at 2.30 Owen Glyndwr Hotel, Corwen
 FARBER, TOM, Halifax, Woolstapler Oct 3 at 11 Mechanics' Institute, Crossley st, Halifax

FAULKNER, FRANCIS MACNAMARA, Birkdale, nr Southport, Retired Captain Oct 3 at 3 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
 FOX, GEORGE FRANKLIN, Clifton, Bristol, Dressmaker Oct 5 at 3 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Bristol
 GLOYNE, CHARLES GLYNN, Dewsbury, Chemist Oct 2 at 3 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Batley
 HALLAM, GEORGE, and THOMAS BLAIR, Longton, Staffordshire, China Manufacturers Oct 2 at 4 North Stafford Hotel, Stoke upon Trent
 HANLEY, PETER, Plymouth, Auctioneer Oct 2 at 11 10, Athenaeum ter, Plymouth
 HARTAS, ROBERT FOTHERGILL, Old Broad st, Stockbroker Oct 4 at 11 Bankruptcy bids, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields
 HEATON, JOHN, Trowbridge, Draper Oct 5 at 12.30 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Bristol
 HILL, FRANCIS R., Rosedale ter, Fulham rd, Wine Merchant Oct 2 at 12 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 HILTON, JAMES, Wakefield, Grocer Oct 2 at 11.30 Off Rec, Bond ter, Wakefield
 HOLLOWAY, HENRY, East Ham, Essex, Contractor Oct 3 at 12 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 HOPKINS, JOHN, CATHERINE HOPKINS, and MORGAN HOPKINS, Swansea, Butchers Oct 4 at 12 Off Rec, 6, Rutland st, Swansea
 LESTER, FRANCIS, Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, Shopkeeper Oct 3 at 11 Townhall, Colchester
 LOVIS, JOHN PETER, Tavistock, Devon, Ironmonger Oct 4 at 12 10, Athenaeum terr, Plymouth
 LUCKRAFT, WILLIAM GEORGE, Higher Brizham, Devon, Bootmaker Oct 4 at 11 10, Athenaeum terr, Plymouth
 MARSHALL, EDWARD REEVE, Picton st, Camberwell, Confectioner Oct 2 at 12 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 MITCHELL, HENRY, Spencer rd, Herne hill, Clerk Oct 2 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
 MOORE, EDWIN EMANUEL, Lincoln's inn fields, Architect Oct 3 at 11 Bankruptcy bids, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields
 MORRIS, TOM SLATER, Sheffield, Joiner Oct 4 at 3 Off Rec, Figtree lane, Sheffield
 PETHERICK, ARTHUR JOHN, Torquay, Grocer Oct 5 at 11 Off Rec, 13, Bedford circus, Exeter
 PORTER, SARAH BURRILL FLEDERICA, Eaton sq, Widow Oct 3 at 11 Bankruptcy bids, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields
 ROBERTS, DAVID, Llanfihangelglyn-nyfyr, Denbighshire, Farmer Oct 5 at 4 Owain Glyndwr Hotel, Corwen
 ROBERTS, JOHN, Llanfihangelglyn-nyfyr, Denbighshire, Farmer Oct 5 at 3.15 Owain Glyndwr Hotel, Corwen
 SALT, JOHN, Stoke upon Trent, Accountant Oct 2 at 3 North Stafford Hotel, Stoke upon Trent
 SMITH, LEWIS WHITE, Sible Hedingham, Essex, Farmer Oct 6 at 11 Townhall, Colchester
 SMITH, WILLIAM, Evesham, Worcestershire, Licensed Victualler Oct 3 at 10.30 Off Rec, Worcester
 TANNER, LAY, Bridgiate, Gloucestershire, Grocer Oct 5 at 12 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Bristol
 TAYLOR, PHILIP, Frinton, Lincolnshire, Miller Oct 4 at 12 Off Rec, 48, High st, Boston
 TERRY, WILLIAM, Coventry, Tool Dealer Oct 11 at 11 Off Rec, 17, Hertford st, Coventry
 VALIANT, ARTHUR, Bury St Edmunds, Bricklayer Oct 2 at 12.15 Off Rec, Ipswich
 WALKER, FREDERICK, Nottingham, Seedsman Oct 2 at 11 Off Rec, 1, High pavement, Nottingham
 WESTY, GEORGE, Nottingham, Pianoforte Dealer Oct 3 at 12 Bankruptcy bids, Lincoln's inn
 WHITTON, JAMES, Leeds, Tailor Oct 3 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, Walsgrave on Soave, Warwickshire, Baker Oct 11 at 12 Off Rec, 17, Hertford st, Coventry

ADJUDICATIONS.

ABRAHAM, AMOS, Ely, Cambs, Farmer Peterborough Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 21
 ADAMS, FREDERICK JOHN, Maidenhead, Fishmonger Windsor Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 BESWETHERICK, WILLIAM JOHN, Bristol, Hosier Bristol Pet Sept 3 Ord Sept 22
 BONNALL, MATTHEW, Worcester, Coal Dealer Worcester Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 BRYAN, JOHN, Walton-by-Kimcote, Leices, Wheelwright Leicester Pet Sept 11 Ord Sept 20
 CAVE, J. ARNOLD, residence unknown, Theatre Proprietor High Court Pet Aug 24 Ord Sept 21
 COLLETT, SHADRACH, and ABERNETHY COLLETT, Willenhall, Latch Makers Wolverhampton Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 21
 CRAPPER, MARTHA, JAMES REGINALD CRAPPER, and JOHN JAMES MARRIOTT, Walsall, Linemasters Walsall Pet Aug 30 Ord Sept 22
 CURRIALL, WILLIAM, Atherstone, Grocer Birmingham Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 20
 DAWSON, EMILY, Scarborough, Lodging house keeper Scarborough Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 22
 DOWSON, CHANNING PLANTIN, Framlingham, Suffolk, Tailor Ipswich Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18
 FAULKNER, FRANCIS MACNAMARA, Birkdale, nr Southport, Retired Captain Liverpool Pet Aug 15 Ord Sept 20
 FOX, GEORGE FRANKLIN, Clifton, Dressmaker Bristol Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 GIBBINS, WILLIAM HENRY, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire, Farmer Bedford Pet Sept 8 Ord Sept 21
 HARRISON, THOMAS MADDOCKS, Ward End, nr Birmingham, Iron Plate Worker Birmingham Pet Aug 25 Ord Sept 20
 HILTON, JAMES, Wakefield, Grocer Wakefield Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20

HUGHES, D. Desmark hll, Camberwell, Dairyman High Court Pet Aug 10 Ord Sept 21
 JENNINGS, BENJAMIN, Penryn, Cornwall, Carrier Truro Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 22
 JONES, JAMES ALBERT, Church st, Staines, Sewing Machine Dealer Kingston, Surrey Pet July 30 Ord Sept 20
 LOVIS, JOHN PETER, Tavistock, Devon, Ironmonger East Stonehouse Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 21
 MARSHALL, EDWARD REEVE, Picton st, Camberwell, Confectioner High Court Pet Sept 6 Ord Sept 21
 MILLER, EDWIN, Cossall, Notts, Twisthand Derby Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 MORGAN, JOHN, Coleshill, Warwickshire, Butcher Birmingham Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 PARSONS, AMOS, Walsall, Grocer Walsall Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 21
 PEARSON, NOAH, Batley, Yorks, out of business Dewsbury Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 PETHERICK, ARTHUR JOHN, Torquay, Grocer Exeter Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 PHILLIPS, THOMAS GEORGE, London rd, Printer High Court Pet June 4 Ord Sept 21
 PRICHARD, ISAAC, and MAX HARRIS, Leeds, Tailors Leeds Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 QUINNELL, WILLIAM, Rogate, Sussex, Blacksmith Brighton Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 22
 RILEY, ANN, Cardigan st, Kennington, Manufacturer of Currier's Inks High Court Pet Sept 3 Ord Sept 19
 ROBERTS, JAMES, Knottingley, Yorks, Grocer Wakefield Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 SCHMIDT, MARIE, York pl, Baker st, Lodginghouse Keeper High Court Pet Sept 21 Ord Sept 21
 SHAW, DAVID, Worcester, Aerated Water Manufacturer Worcester Pet Aug 21 Ord Sept 20
 SMITH, WILLIAM, Evesham, Worcester, Licensed Victualler Worcester Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 STANTON, SAMUEL, Aston, Warwickshire, Machinist Birmingham Pet Aug 21 Ord Sept 22
 TANNER, LEVI, Bridgiate, Gloucestershire, Grocer Bristol Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 21
 TOSLAND, WALTER, Kettering, Seedsman Northampton Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22
 TURNER, EDWARD HENRY, Beckenham rd, Penge, Wine Merchant Croydon Pet Sept 19 Ord Sept 19
 WARBURTON, ALFRED, Doncaster, Licensed Victualler Sheffield Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 20
 WHITE, C, address unknown, Printer High Court Pet July 7 Ord Sept 19
 WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, Walsgrave on Soave, Warwickshire, Baker Coventry Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 20
 WITT, FREDERICK JOHN, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Baker Cardiff Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 18

SALE OF ENSUING WEEK.

Oct. 4.—Mr. JAMES STOEKE, at the Globe Hotel, Newton Abbot, at 2 for 3 p.m., Freehold and other Properties (see advertisement, Sept. 29, p. 4).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

PARKER.—Aug. 27, at Belise, British Honduras, the wife of F. H. Parker, M.A., Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—LAYBOURNE.—Sept. 25, Walter Clifford Phillips, of Newport, Mon., Solicitor, to Gertrude Collinson, daughter of Richard Laybourne, J.P., of Newport, Mon.

DEATH.

CROSS.—Sept. 25, at Twickenham, John Charles Cross, Solicitor, aged 53.

Where difficulty is experienced in procuring the Journal with regularity in the Country, it is requested that application be made direct to the Publisher.

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